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JPRS-CPS-84-092

31 December 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN,

No. 13, 30 June 1984

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

19980226 100

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

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31 December 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN, No. 13, 30 JUN 1984

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No. 13, 30 Jun 1984

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EXPLANATIONS OF 'LAW ON REGIONAL AUTONOMY FOR PRC MINORITY NATIONALITIES
(DRAFT)'

OW030024 Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 30 Jun 84 pp 430-437

[Explanations on "Law on Regional Autonomy for PRC Minority Nationalities (Draft)" on 22 May 1984 at the second meeting of the Sixth NPC by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee]

[Text] Dear fellow delegates:

The drafting of the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities began in 1980. Over the past few years, the NPC Nationalities Committee has formed a drafting group together with various units, such as the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, to carry out research in certain autonomous regions of the minority nationalities and the provinces concerned, extensively seek the opinions of the various provinces, autonomous regions, cities under the direct administration of the central government, various autonomous prefectures and the ministries and commissions concerned in the State Council, draft the proposal after repeated studies and amendments and submit it to the NPC Standing Committee for discussion and revision. Now, I am going to give an explanation of the several major questions of the draft in accordance with the result of the discussion of the NPC Standing Committee:

I. Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities Is a Basic Political System of Our Country

Our country is a unitary and multinational country. Apart from the Han nationality, there are 55 minority nationalities throughout the country. In the process of long-term historical development, the various nationalities of our country have worked together in creating the brilliant culture of the motherland and have made great contributions in the struggle against imperialist invasion and against oppression of the exploiting class by the reactionary ruling class and in the struggle of the socialist revolution and socialist modernization. The people of the various nationalities have established a flesh-and-blood relationship among themselves during the revolutionary struggles that we have undergone together and in the process of the long-term economic and cultural exchanges.

The CPC has always advocated equality of the various nationalities throughout the country and implemented the policies of nationality equality, nationality unity and the policy which enabled the various nationalities to prosper together. The founding of the PRC signifies the termination of the system of the oppression of nationalities and the beginning of the new era of equality of nationalities. The CPC has, in accordance with the historical situation of our country and the relationship and distribution of the nationalities, formulated the policy of implementing regional autonomy in areas inhabited by the minority nationalities. This policy, as an important system of our country, has been solemnly stipulated in the "Common Guiding Principle of the CPPCC" and the "Constitution of the PRC" and has won the wholehearted support of the people of the various nationalities. Regional autonomy for minority nationalities has already been enforced in 116 areas throughout the country including 5 autonomous regions, 31 autonomous prefectures and 80 autonomous counties (banners). The total area of these nationalities autonomous areas and administrative districts is around 6.1 million sq km, accounting for over 60 percent of the total area of the country; the total population is about 120 million, of which the minority nationalities account for 50-odd millions. Over the past 30-odd years, the implementation of regional autonomy for nationalities has achieved remarkable results despite certain twists and turns. The socialist nationalities relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance has been firmly established within our country. Reality has proved that the implementation of the policy of regional autonomy for nationalities in a unitary and multinational state like ours not only serves to safeguard the right of the various minority nationalities to manage their internal affairs but also safeguards the unity of the nationalities and the unity and independence of the state and resists foreign invasion and subversion. Regional autonomy for nationalities is a correct system which suits the actual situation of our country.

The "Outline for Exercise of Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities of the People's Republic of China" issued by the committee of the central people's government in 1952 has played a prominent role in the promotion of regional autonomy for minority nationalities. However, many articles of this outline can no longer suit the demands of the new era of socialist modernization. The formulation of the law on regional autonomy for the minority nationalities for the purpose of safeguarding the wholesome development of the system of regional autonomy for the minority nationalities in accordance with the stipulations of the constitution and on the basis of summing up the experiences gained over the 30 years and more since the founding of the country including the lesson of the "Great Cultural Revolution" has already become the anxious wish and demand of the people of various nationalities and all nationalities autonomous regions throughout the country.

II. The Fundamental Principle for the Formulation of the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities

The draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities was formulated in accordance with the constitution. The constitution was formulated by all the people of various nationalities throughout the country and it

represents the fundamental interest and common will of the people of various nationalities. It recognizes in a legal form the fruits of the struggle of the people of various nationalities throughout the country, and lays down the fundamental system and task of the state. It is the state's fundamental law and one according to which all other laws are formulated. The law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities is a fundamental law which specifically safeguards the victorious implementation of this system in accordance with the fundamental principle and stipulations on regional autonomy for minority nationalities laid down in the constitution.

Upholding the four basic principles, namely, upholding the socialist road, upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, upholding communist leadership and upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, is the common political basis for unity and advance of the people of various nationalities throughout the country and the fundamental guarantee for common prosperity of people of all nationalities. It is necessary to uphold the four basic principles in order to exercise regional autonomy for minority nationalities. This is the fundamental guiding ideology for drafting the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

The system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities of our country means, under unified leadership of the state, exercise regional autonomy in areas inhabited by the various minority nationalities, establish organs of self-government and let them enjoy autonomy. The draft has paid attention to handling the relationship between the autonomous regions and the state. On the one hand, the various autonomous areas are an inseparable part of the PRC, because it is necessary to maintain the unity of the state, guarantee the unified leadership of the central people's government and the implementation of the state's general principles, policies and plans in the various autonomous regions of the minority nationalities; on the other hand, it is necessary to ensure that the organs of self-government of the autonomous regions enjoy full autonomy, look after the characteristics and needs of the various nationalities autonomous areas and that the organs of self-government enjoy greater autonomy than other local organs. Due to the fact that the population structure of the nationalities autonomous areas is relatively complicated on the whole, the draft, on the one hand, protects the right of the people of various minority nationalities in the autonomous regions of managing their internal affairs, and, on the other hand, safeguards equality, unity and the development of a relationship of mutual assistance among the various nationalities, and the achievement of common prosperity of the various nationalities.

III. On the Composition of the Organs of Self-Government

The organs of self-government of the nationalities autonomous areas are the people's congresses and the people's governments of the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties. The organs of self-government implement the principle of democratic centralism. Due to the fact that the people's congresses and people's governments of the nationalities autonomous areas are both the local state organs and organs of self-government, the following regulations concerning the composition of organs of self-government are laid down in the draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

A. The posts of chairmen and heads of the autonomous regions, prefectures and counties are to be assumed by citizens of the nationalities which exercise autonomy; and the post of chairmen or vice chairmen of the standing committees of the people's congresses of the nationalities autonomous areas should be assumed by citizens of the nationalities which exercise autonomy. This is an important regulation to the nationalities which exercise autonomy as far as the formation of the organs of self-government is concerned.

B. The number of the representatives of the other minority nationalities and their proportion with representatives of the nationalities which exercise autonomy at the people's congresses of the nationalities autonomous areas is to be determined by the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces and autonomous regions concerned in accordance with the principle stipulated by law.

C. The personnel of the people's governments of the nationalities autonomous areas must include people of the minority nationalities. That is to say, priority must be given to the minority nationalities cadres who meet the requirements.

These regulations are made in accordance with the actual situation and historical conditions of the areas of the minority nationalities, they safeguard the representativeness of the minority nationalities inside the organs of self-government and are conducive to the strengthening of ties between the organs of self-government and the local masses and to the implementation of the system of regional autonomy for the minority nationalities.

IV. On Autonomy of the Organs of Self-Government in the Nationalities Autonomous Areas

The constitution has laid down regulations concerning the exercise of autonomy of the organs of self-government in the nationalities autonomous areas. In accordance with the spirit of the regulations of the constitution, the draft stipulates that the organs of self-government of the nationalities autonomous areas can still adopt special and flexible measures provided that these measures do not contravene the constitution and law, apart from formulating rules of autonomy and specific regulations. It also stipulates that the organs of self-government can seek the approval of the state organs at higher levels concerning the modified implementation or the termination of the implementation of the resolutions, decisions, orders and guidelines made by state organs at higher levels and which are incompatible with the actual situation of the nationalities autonomous areas. These regulations allow the nationalities autonomous areas to enjoy autonomy to a great extent, and the state laws and policies can be implemented in accordance with the actual situation of the localities.

The right of managing and arranging local economic and cultural activities is very important to autonomy of the nationalities areas. In the light of this, the constitution stipulates that: the organs of self-government "enjoy the autonomous right to manage local finance," "can arrange for and manage on

their own local economic activities under the guidance of state plans"; and "can manage on their own local educational, scientific, cultural activities and affairs of public health and physical education." The draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities has also made a series of specific regulations:

As far as economic construction is concerned, the draft has made the following stipulations: 1) to formulate the principles, policies and plans for economic construction in accordance with the local characteristics and needs under the guidance of state plans; 2) to rationally readjust the production relations and reform the management system in accordance with the legal regulations of the state and the characteristics of local economic development; 3) to arrange their own capital construction projects in accordance with the financial and material resources of the nationalities autonomous areas; 4) to manage their own local enterprises and affairs, the state organs at higher levels should be able to change the relationship of the local subordinate enterprises without the approval of the nationalities autonomous areas; 5) in accordance with the stipulations of the law, to manage and protect the natural resources of the localities and specify the right of ownership and right of utilization of the pastures and forests within the localities and to accord priority to the rational exploitation of natural resources which can be exploited by the localities; 6) to adopt special policies to give preference and encourage personnel of various professions to participate in local construction; 7) to arrange and utilize on their own industrial and agricultural products produced in excess of state planned procurement and production quotas and other native products; 8) with the permission of the State Council, open up ports to deal with foreign trade and enjoy state privileges, such as retention of foreign remittance. These regulations are of great significance in ensuring that the nationalities autonomous areas vitalize the local economy and accelerate economic development in accordance with local characteristics and conditions.

As far as finance is concerned, the draft stipulates that: the organs of self-government can act on their own to arrange for and utilize financial revenue which belongs to the nationalities autonomous areas, the financial organs at higher levels will be responsible for making up for the deficits of the localities (between 1979 and 1983, the state has spent 24.5 billion yuan as subsidy to the five autonomous regions and Yunnan, Guizhou, Qinghai--three provinces where population of minority nationalities is relatively dense, the subsidy given in 1983 accounted for 5.6 billion yuan); the nationalities autonomous areas are entitled to the grant of special funds by the state and temporary subsidies; set up reserve funds in accordance with state regulations and the proportion of the budgeted preparation funds which exceeds that of other areas; while implementing the state's taxation law, in addition to items of which exemption or reduction of tax has been generally approved by the state, the nationalities autonomous areas can exempt or reduce taxation of certain local financial revenue with the resolution or permission of the autonomous regions (provinces). These regulations show that the nationalities autonomous areas not only enjoy a high degree of autonomy as far as finance is concerned, but also that the state has taken special care of them.

As far as education is concerned, the draft stipulates that the organs of self-government of the nationalities autonomous areas can act on their own to develop education for the nationalities, and draw up local education plans, determine the establishment, educational system, the system of school administration, syllabus, media of instruction and recruitment methods in accordance with the state's principles for education; build public boarding primary and secondary schools for nationalities and give educational grants to children of minority nationalities who live in scattered pastureland and hilly areas and who face financial difficulties; primary schools which mainly enroll minority nationalities should, if circumstances allow, use texts in nationalities languages and adopt the nationalities languages as the media of instruction. We must point out that in the schools of the minority nationalities, it is necessary not only to learn the language of one's nationality but also necessary to learn Putonghua and the Han language in secondary schools or in higher primary classes; this is very essential to speeding up cultural exchanges and improving the cultural and scientific standard of the minority nationalities.

As far as culture is concerned, the draft stipulates that the organs of self-government can act on their own to develop literature, art, press, publishing, broadcast, films, television and other cultural affairs which bear the characteristics of the nationalities; they can exercise their own initiative to determine the planning and development of the local medical and public health affairs, develop traditional medicine of the nationalities and launch traditional physical activities of the nationalities in order to inherit and develop the fine cultural traditions of the minority nationalities.

The above series of regulations realize the right of the nationalities autonomous areas of exercising their own management over economic, cultural and educational activities and realize the right of the people of the nationalities autonomous areas of managing their internal affairs. Fixing these regulations in a legal form will play a greater role in consolidating and developing the system of regional autonomy for minority nationalities in our country and accelerating the economic and cultural development of the nationalities autonomous areas.

V. On Aid From the State Organs at Higher Levels

At present, economic and cultural development of the areas of minority nationalities in our country is rather backward. This represents inequality among the nationalities left over by history. The basic measure to gradually eliminating this inequality is to vigorously assist the economic and cultural development of the minority nationalities. This is a long-term and fundamental task. The better the economy, the better the production; the better the cultural development, the better the education; when more minority nationalities cadres and professionals are cultivated, inequality among the nationalities left over by history will be gradually solved. In order to achieve this historic task, the constitution stipulates that the "state should, in accordance with the characteristics and needs of the minority nationalities, help the areas of minority nationalities accelerate economic

cultural development." The draft has, in accordance with the spirit of the constitution on this provision, formulated a series of rules on the work of the state organs at higher levels in this respect. These rules are: while formulating plans of the national economy and social development, the state organs at higher levels should take care of the characteristics and needs of the nationalities autonomous areas; the state sets up various special funds for assisting the nationalities autonomous areas and takes good care of the commercial situation, supply and marketing and medical enterprises of the nationalities autonomous areas; the state takes care of the needs of the nationalities autonomous areas in the course of distributing production means and means of subsistence, assists the nationalities autonomous areas in investment, credit, taxation, production, supply, transportation and purchase to rationally utilize local resources to develop local industry, transportation and energy and develop production of specially needed products and traditional handicraft products; the state organizes and supports economic and technical cooperation between economically developed areas and nationalities autonomous areas; while exploiting natural resources and staging construction in the nationalities autonomous areas, it is necessary to take care of the interest of these areas, make arrangements which are conducive to local economic construction and take care of the situation of production and life of the minority nationalities; the state adopts various forms to post an appropriate number of teachers, doctors, scientific and business management personnel, in accordance with the local needs, to help the economic and cultural development in the nationalities autonomous areas.

We should point out that in order to change the backward economic and cultural situation in the nationalities autonomous areas, it is necessary, first of all, to rely on the concerted efforts of the people of minority nationalities. Therefore, the draft stipulates that "the organs of self-government of the nationalities autonomous areas must lead people of various nationalities to concentrate energy on socialist modernization": "the nationalities autonomous areas must give play to the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle to strive for local socialist construction and contribute to state construction." However, state assistance to the areas of minority nationalities still remains an important factor. The series of rules on this contained in the draft manifests the special consideration given to the areas of minority nationalities by the state. This shows that the nationalities policies of our party and state serve the interest of the minority nationalities; this realizes the socialist relationship of unity and mutual assistance among the nationalities and serves as a fundamental guarantee for the interest of the people of various nationalities of our unitary and multinational state.

VI. On the Cultivation and Deployment of Many Minority Nationalities Cadres, Professionals and Technicians

The cultivation and deployment of many minority nationalities cadres, professionals and technicians is the general policy of the party and the state and is a fundamental question of exercising regional autonomy for minority nationalities. It is necessary to deal with this with great determination and effort.

The draft stipulates that "the organs of self-government of the nationalities autonomous areas should, according to the needs of socialist construction, adopt various measures to cultivate many cadres at different levels, various scientific, technical and management professionals and technicians among the local nationalities." "The state organs at higher levels must help the nationalities autonomous areas cultivate an enormous number of cadres at all levels, various professionals and technicians among the local nationalities."

To attain the goal of cultivating an enormous number of minority nationalities cadres and various professionals, the draft stipulates that the organs of self-government must run nationalities teachers' training schools, nationalities secondary specialized schools and nationalities vocational schools and institutes for nationalities; the state must run institutes for nationalities, open classes and preparatory classes for nationalities in the institutes of higher learning and give special seats for minority nationalities students; in the course of enrollment, the schools of higher learning and secondary specialized schools should set lower standards and conditions for the minority nationalities candidates so that more minority nationalities students will be enrolled.

The goal of cultivation is utilization. The draft stipulates that, among the cadres of the subordinate work departments of the people's government of the nationalities autonomous areas, "personnel of the ruling nationality and other minority nationalities should be deployed as much as possible," that means, priority must be given to minority nationalities cadres who meet the basic requirements. The draft also stipulates that in the course of recruitment, subordinate enterprises and units of the state organs at higher levels located in the nationalities autonomous areas must give priority to minority nationalities personnel. "In the course of recruitment, enterprises and units of the nationalities autonomous areas must give priority to minority nationalities personnel. Personnel can also be recruited among the minority nationalities in the rural areas."

VII. On Strengthening and Developing Socialist Nationalities Relationship

Practice has proved that the exercise of regional autonomy for minority nationalities has played a prominent role in establishing and speeding up our country's socialist nationalities relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance. This is an important guarantee for the victory of our country's socialist cause. Various provisions of the draft had paid attention to realizing the principle and spirit of strengthening and developing a socialist nationalities relationship. Speaking in this sense, the law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities is the law which safeguards and develops our country's socialist nationalities relationship.

The draft stipulates that the organs of self-government in the nationalities autonomous areas and its superior state organs must safeguard equality and unity of various nationalities as far as politics is concerned, strengthen mutual assistance and cooperation of various nationalities as far as economy and culture are concerned; it also stipulates that the nationalities autonomous areas must actively launch economic and cultural exchanges and coordination

other areas inside the country in order to achieve a common prosperity for people of various nationalities. The draft also stipulates that organs of self-government of the nationalities autonomous areas must carry out education on patriotism, communism and nationalities policies for people of various nationalities; simultaneously, it stresses mutual respect, mutual assistance and mutual study between the cadres and masses of various nationalities. Cadres of various nationalities working in the same area must learn each others' languages, the Han nationality cadres must learn the language of the local minority nationality and the minority nationalities cadres must also learn Putonghua and the Han language at the same time they learn and use their own language, in order to improve unity among various nationalities and facilitate various items of work.

In order to strengthen and develop socialist nationalities relationship, the draft points out in the foreword that it is necessary to oppose two kinds of nationalism, oppose both big-nationality chauvinism and also oppose local-nationality chauvinism. These erroneous ideological trends are detrimental to the unity of various nationalities, however, they are part of the internal contradictions of people and should be solved by adopting democratic methods, discussions and criticism and self-criticism. We must absolutely refrain from handling ideological problems as problems of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. Certainly, it will be a different kind of question should activities of betraying and splitting the state be concerned.

The goal of the various principles and stipulations on nationalities relationship of the draft law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities is to ensure that people of the various nationalities, on the basis of upholding the four basic principles, strengthen unity among nationalities, consolidate state unity and make strenuous struggles for the maximum benefit of the majority of the people of various nationalities in the country, that is, for the state's socialist modernization and the common prosperity of the various nationalities.

The formulation and announcement of the PRC law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities is a major event of our country's political life, it will definitely gain the warmwelcome and wholehearted support of the people of various nationalities inside the country.

This draft and my explanation awaits the examination and approval of the congress.

CSO: 4005/112

EXPLANATIONS BY CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER CUI NAIFU OF PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH
HAINAN ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 30 Jun 84 pp 455-456

[Explanations of Proposal to establish the Hainan Administrative District
People's Government--Made by Cui Naifu, minister of civil affairs, at the
Second Plenary of the Sixth NPC on 26 May 1984]

[Text] Delegates:

Instructed by the State Council, I now make the following explanations on
the "Proposal To Establish the Hainan Administrative District People's
Government:"

Hainan island is the second largest island of our country. It is also one of
the regions where the people of minority nationalities are living. It has
a vast sea area, with rich resources and abundant rainfall. It is a valuable
tropical and sub-tropical region and it has great development potential.
The island is located at the outpost of the Nan Hai and it is strategically
important. The people of various nationalities on the island have a glorious
revolutionary tradition and they have made important contributions in the
revolution and economic construction of our country. Following more than
3 decades of the construction, the economy, culture and other undertakings
of the island have made considerable progress and this development has
become more quicker since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Com-
mittee. But compared with other regions in the country, Hainan Island is quite
backward and its advantages are yet to be fully displayed.

In the process of implementing the directives of the 12th CPC National Con-
gress and in an effort to create a new situation for carrying out the social-
ist modernization program in an overall way, to step up the exploitation and
construction of the island is significant for improving the material and
cultural life of local people, supporting the socialist modernization pro-
gram throughout the country, strengthening the solidarity of the nation and
consolidating the national defense of the motherland in Nanhai.

In order to step up the exploitation and construction of Hainan Island, the
State Council and Guangdong Provincial People's Government have entrusted

Hainan Administrative District with more decisionmaking powers, relaxed policies, reformed systems and developed combination so that the district will be able to follow the principles and policies of the central government and develop the initiative of locality, enterprises and the masses to develop its economy as quickly as possible. At the same time, it has been decided to open Hainan Island to outside world and it has also been entrusted with more decisionmaking powers in carrying out economic cooperation with foreign companies so that it will be in a position to actively and stably make use of foreign capital, import advanced technology, develop foreign trade and tourism and promote exploitation through opening to outside world.

Guangdong Provincial People's Government has set up Hainan Administrative Office on the island. On behalf of the provincial people's government, this office is exercising leadership over the city of Haikou, Hainan Li and Miao Autonomous Region and 17 counties (cities) of Qiongzhan, Qionghai, Wenchang, Wanning, Dangan, Tunchang, Chengmai, Linggao, Zhanxian, Sanya city, Dongfang, Ledong, Qiongzhang, Baoting, Lingshui, Baisha and Changjiang, and Xisha islands, Zhongsha islands and Nansha islands. As the exploitation of Hainan Island represents an entity, it is imperative to strengthen unified leadership. The existing administrative system is no longer in a position to meet the needs of the development of situations. It is proposed to abolish Guangdong Provincial Hainan Administrative Office and instead set up Hainan Administrative District People's Government and its administrative area is the administrative area that is now under the management of the administrative office. This district people's government will be put under the leadership of Guangdong Provincial People's Government. The Hainan Li and Miao Autonomous Region will continue to exercise regional national self-government under the leadership of Hainan Administrative District People's Government. The Hainan Administrative District People's Government will be set up in Haikou city. Both chairman and deputy chairman of the district people's government will be elected through administrative district people's congress. It is proposed that the NPC Standing Committee work out the stipulations for the functions, right and election methods of Hainan Administrative District People's Congress and Hainan Administrative District People's Government.

As there is no stipulation in the constitution about the formation of local state organ like Hainan Administrative District, the State Council proposed the Plenary session to make a decision on this matter as a particular question.

Please examine and approve these explanations.

CSO: 4005/112

APPROVAL BY CPC CONTROL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL OF REQUEST BY HUBEI PROVINCIAL CPC COMMITTEE, PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH EXPERIMENTAL POINTS IN WUHAN CITY FOR COMPREHENSIVE REFORM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 30 Jun 84 p 457

[Approval by the offices of the CPC Central Committee and State Council of a request by the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government to establish experimental points in Wuhan City for the comprehensive reform of the economic system (21 May 1984)]

(Ting-fa [1689 4099] (1948) No 49)

[Text] The CPC Central Committee and State Council have agreed in principle with the "Request To Establish Experimental Points in Wuhan City for the Comprehensive Reform of the Economic System" by your province.

The city of Wuhan is an important economic center in the region of the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang as well as a large provincial capital. The plans to do a good job of the comprehensive reform of the economic system of the city of Wuhan are of great significance for activating the economy in central China, probing into the way for reforming the economic system of the large provincial capitals and fully displaying the roles of large cities as economic centers. The reform of the economic system of Wuhan must be put mainly under the leadership of the Hubei Provincial People's Government, with active support and guidance from the related departments of the State Council. Efforts must be made to do a good job of this experiment.

The comprehensive reform of the economic system of Wuhan will involve many aspects and complicated problems. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen leadership and carry out the reform step by step with explicit planning. The provincial CPC committee and people's government and Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee and People's Government are required to carry out studies and investigations, proceed from specific conditions and work out concrete plans for the reform and report them to the CPC Central Committee and State Council for examination and approval on the basis of the objective needs of the development of the economy and the directives of the CPC Central Committee on streamlining administration, handing down powers to lower levels and fully displaying the roles of central cities in organizing the economy.

CIRCULAR OF THE CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, STATE COUNCIL ON STRICT CONTROL OF VISITS TO ADVANCED AREAS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 13, 30 Jun 84 p 458

[Circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on the strict control of visits to advanced areas (18 May 1984)]

(Ting-fa [1689 4099] (1984) No 46)

[Text] A number of advanced regions and units have emerged following the implementation of the policies of opening the country to the outside world and activating the economy. According to these regions and units, the number of people visiting them from a number of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and certain regions (cities) and counties has increased over the past few months. In particular, many visiting groups have flocked into the cities of Shenzhen, Fushan, Zhongshan, Nanhai and Shunde. As a result, the reception departments in these cities can no longer cope with the visitors, local party and administrative leading cadres have become exhausted in making arrangement and normal work and production have been seriously affected. At the same time, certain specialized households have also complained. To organize a great number of staff to visit other places not only means a burden for advanced regions and units but will also cause serious waste, encourage formalism and unhealthy practices and leave bad impressions on the masses.

Therefore, according to the instructions of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, the following announcement is made:

First, party and administrative organs at various levels and enterprises and undertakings must strictly implement the various stipulations of the "Circular on Strictly Controlling Visits to Other Places and Public Traveling Expenses" announced by the Office of the State Council on 10 January 1983 (GUO-PAN-FA [0948 6586 4099] (1983) Document No 2) (published in STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN No 1, 1983) so as to guarantee that in general they will not organize visits to other places. If the visits to the units in other provinces are imperative because of particular conditions, they can only be carried out following approval by the related provincial (autonomous regional and municipal) people's governments and the consent of the provincial (autonomous regional and municipal) people's governments of the visited regions and the receiving units.

Second, the experiences of advanced regions and units must be mainly exchanged through various forms of dissemination. The related provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and the related departments of central government must compile written materials according to needs. And when it is necessary, they may make documentaries, television films and make video tapes that will be introduced to other regions and departments and sold to those who need them.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN No 13, 30 Jun 84 pp 462-463

[State Council appointments and removals]

[Text] 9 February 1984

Wang Shu is appointed representative of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the International Organization of Atomic Energy.

16 February 1984

Jiang Xiang is appointed Counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Swiss Confederation.

Dai Shiqi is appointed Counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Spanish State.

Deng Chaocong is appointed Counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Iraq.

Yang Xingguo is appointed Counselor of the People's Republic of China to the Geneva Office of the United Nations and representative offices of other international organizations in Switzerland.

3 March 1984

Jiang Chun is appointed Counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

22 March 1984

Wang Fengyu is appointed Counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Japan.

Tang Xingbo is appointed Consul General of the People's Republic of China to Houston.

17 April 1984

Liu Jiyuan is appointed deputy minister of the Ministry of Astronautics Industry.

Xu Juou is appointed chancellor of Lanzhou University.

Wang Fuxiang is appointed chancellor of Beijing Foreign Language Institute.

Yan Guoshen is appointed chancellor of Sichuan University.

Ke Zhao is appointed honorary president of Sichuan University.

Peng Wenwei is appointed chancellor of Zhongshan Medical College.

Chen Xinmin is appointed honorary president of Zhongnan Mining and Metallurgical Institute.

Nie Dajiang is removed from the post of chancellor of Lanzhou University.

21 April 1984

Wu Shunyu is appointed Counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Guinea.

Duan Cunhua (female) is appointed counselor-rank deputy representative of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the International Organization of Atomic Energy.

Ye Peida is appointed chancellor of Beijing Institute of Post and Telecommunications.

Liu Zhenqun is appointed chancellor of Huanan Industrial College.

Wu Shunyu is removed from the post of the Counselor of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Togo.

CSO: 4005/112

END